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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
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Contains the Weekly News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 18,960.

號二廿月九年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1917.

日丁次歲年六國民華中

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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or
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Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
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fine not exceeding \$50.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds £8,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £7,697,590
Sinking Fund account 198,830
£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity 2,141,593
Branches 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department £27,239
Other Receipts 478,940
£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.30 a.m. to 8.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.45 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT DARS as on Week Days.

WEEK DAYS
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT DARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
**SPECIAL DARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDER BUILDING,
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment thereof has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comprodor order
representing Bank Notes.

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
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Estimates furnished on application.
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A Lift, Electric Trains, Pass Entrance,
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European Bath and Sanitary Fittings,
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
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J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

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ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP
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A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Lads-
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CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.
TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BRITISH SUCCESS.
FURTHER DETAILS FROM SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.
AN EXHAUSTED ENEMY.
London, Sept. 21.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:
More detailed accounts of yesterday's battle confirm the complete-
ness of the success.
Local attacks in the evening, in the neighbourhood of Tower Ham-
lets and to the north-east of Lange-
murek cleared up a number of strong
points and completed the capture of
the objectives in those localities.
It is now established that the
enemy's casualties were unusually
great in many counter-attacks in the
afternoon and the evening, by con-
siderable forces.
A clear light during the latter part
of the day enabled us to obtain warn-
ing of impending attacks and the
concentrated fire of rifles, machine-
guns and artillery in every case
destroyed the advancing German
infantry. The obstinacy of the
enemy's attacks only added to his
losses without recovering any valu-
able ground.
The exhausted enemy did not
counter-attack at night time and we
consolidated our positions undisturb-
ed. Our losses are light.
We drove off small attacks to the
west of Havincourt and to the west
of Lens.

**HOW THE OFFENSIVE IS
REGARDED.**
London, Sept. 21.
The detailed character of Field-
Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's com-
munique is welcomed by the papers
which describe the new offensive as
Sir Douglas Haig's reply to the latest
German peace trap.
The offensive is regarded as im-
portant strategically. Field-Marshal
Sir Douglas Haig is persistently
pushing a big salient between Ypres-
Roulers and Ypres-Menin Roads and
its extension eastwards will menace
the German position in Flanders and
northern France. This wedge, driven
in the enemy's front, will separate
the Germans to the south and north,
of the Lys river and if the movement
continues as it has begun it will
precipitate another "voluntary re-
tirement according to plan." Hence,
Hindenburg's tremendous effort to
check the British progress to the
east, with his army on the line join-
ing the towns of Menin and Roulers.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig will
now be able to attack Lille from the
north and Ostend from the south.

**THE ENEMY'S NEW DEFENCE
SYSTEM.**
**DEFEATED BY NEW METHODS
OF ATTACK.**
London, Sept. 21.
Reuter's Correspondent telegraphs
that the coveted ridge against which
the Germans boasted that the British
dashed themselves vainly on July
31 and August 15 fell yesterday
morning and a new and cunning
system of enemy defence was dis-
covered by method and doggedness.
This system of pill boxes in shell
holes was evolved by the Germans
when they found the old frontal
attack battered to pieces by our
artillery. They made forward posi-
tions, without any definite line,
building innumerable concrete block
houses so arranged in depth that
they enfiladed each other and were
so strong that only a direct hit by
one of the heavier shells was able
to damage them, and such a direct
hit is most difficult on a small mark
like a concrete house, holding, at
most, 50 men. These little garrisons
were mostly machine-gunners and
picked men especially trained for
outpost work and were able severely
to damage an advancing battalion
so that the forward lines passing
through and beyond them would be
spent and weak when exposed to the
attack of the stostruppen specially
trained in counter-attacking and held
in reserve.
These hard nuts have now been
cracked by a new method of assault
planned with great forethought, with
the result that the British have con-
quered the high ground which the
Germans regarded as supreme from
a strategic point of view on this
sector.
Yesterday morning's attack began
slightly in advance of the line won
on July 31, which has since been
held by the troops with wonderful
tenacity against the repeated attacks
of sixteen Divisions, while behind
them was maturing the blow which
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has
now delivered.

LATER.
Reuter's Correspondent at Head-
quarters states:
The more one hears about yester-
day's great fight the more one
admires the mastery, tactics and
indomitable gallantry displayed.
Never has the British Army had to
tackle a tougher proposition than was
set by the attack upon a defensive
area of great depth and held so
densely that it may be estimated
that there was an average of over
four Germans to every yard of front.
To the Anzacs, and some of the
British troops, which served General
Plummer so well at Messines, fell
what might have been expected to
prove the stiffest part of the grim
day's task, and they acquitted them-
selves nobly.
For the Australians, it was the
most complete and successful
achievement in their glorious career.
The English and Scottish bat-
talions co-operating on their flanks
added a new lustre to their imperish-
able laurels.
If I have heard a complaint
against the Anzacs it is only one
that they can bear with equanimity
—that they went rather too rapidly.
They dodged the wonderful barrage
fire, for which they can find no praise
too emphatic, so close that they were
upon the Hun's before the latter
could spring from their crouching
positions. A particularly fine and
picturesque incident occurred when
they carried a strong point named
Anzac. A man, whose name should
become immortal in the history of
the Commonwealth, suddenly sprang
on to the parapet and, amid a hur-
ricane of cheers, planted the blue
and white steeple-barn of Aus-
tralia where it could be seen far and
wide. It was an act of proud
defiance of the Hun.
Further north, the South Africans
are doing splendid work. They swept
forward towards their mark with
irresistible elan, and although it is
yet too early to gather the full story
of the deeds of those Springboks,
who are still amidst the smoke of
overhanging the front, I know they
have again taken a noble part in the
great adventure.
Regarding the Highland troops
they fought throughout at very
close quarters of their traditional
duty and valor. The Germans could
not withstand those brave
thrusts.

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through the undersigned Banks from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained:-

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.



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Value 5 years after purchase, £2500 £1. FREE OF INCOME TAX.

For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General; a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transfer. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d., will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £12 (purchase price 20 10s.) and £25 (purchase price £19 7s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £12 and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Comptroller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, June, 1916.

(For examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

Purchase Price	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
87 10	409 15	419 15	429 15	439 15	449 15
88 10	419 15	429 15	439 15	449 15	459 15
89 10	429 15	439 15	449 15	459 15	469 15
90 10	439 15	449 15	459 15	469 15	479 15
91 10	449 15	459 15	469 15	479 15	489 15
92 10	459 15	469 15	479 15	489 15	499 15
93 10	469 15	479 15	489 15	499 15	509 15
94 10	479 15	489 15	499 15	509 15	519 15
95 10	489 15	499 15	509 15	519 15	529 15
96 10	499 15	509 15	519 15	529 15	539 15
97 10	509 15	519 15	529 15	539 15	549 15
98 10	519 15	529 15	539 15	549 15	559 15
99 10	529 15	539 15	549 15	559 15	569 15
100 10	539 15	549 15	559 15	569 15	579 15

N.B.—The Investments may be in any multiple of 15s. 6d. up to £287 10s.

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VIRGINIA CIGARETTES THE NEW HIGH GRADE

IN PACKETS OF 20

WALLO IN TINS OF 50

PACKED SPECIALLY FOR MILITARY MESSES

LOOK FOR THE YELLOW & BLACK LABEL

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

3s. A DAY FOR ARMY PAY.

DEMAND BY 150 TRADE UNIONS.

M.P.'S INVITED TO CONFER.

An unusual course says the Daily Chronicle of July 20th, has been taken by the General Federation of Trade Unions in inviting members of Parliament to attend a conference of its affiliated associations to be held on August 1st at the House of Commons to consider the question of soldiers' and sailors' pay. In the accompanying circular reference is made to the "extraordinary departure from normal methods," but it is added, "the excuse is to be found in the abnormal conditions and the unions' appreciation of the fact that the welfare of the service men is a matter for all."

With the circular is the following "proposal to improve the position of sailors and soldiers": "The Government has paid for the material things it required for the war, it has extended its financial assistance and credit to banks and private concerns, and it would act illogically if it hesitated to meet the demand for payment for that human element without which States cannot exist or wars be made. Surely if the human element voluntarily places itself at the service of the State, it is the duty of any Government to pay for this at least as fairly as it pays for its coal and its corn."

So wrote the management committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions in September 1914. Since then the committee has consistently pressed for financial consideration for the sailors and soldiers whose devotion has saved Britain from invasion and disintegration. All things that the sailor and soldier need, have increased, enormously, in price, and where British battalions are brigaded alongside Colonial troops, the Britisher cannot look at commodities and curse the parsimony which gives him one-sixth of the pay the Australian and New Zealander receives.

SIXPENCE A DAY!

The hardships of the millions who have made allments to wives or parents can be better imagined than described, and many of these men have left situations in which the remuneration left a considerable margin for comforts and even luxuries. Sixpence per day is a scandalous sum to offer; and even this pittance is subject to deductions. It is not decent for those who stay at home to talk of patriotism while this scandal continues.

The Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions therefore demands:- (1) That the minimum net allowance of any British soldier as from July 1, 1917, shall be 3s. per day. (2) That the Government provide and pay from July 1, 1917, all allowances to wives and their dependents.

The duty of securing these improvements in the soldier's position rests upon the whole community, but Parliament is the determining authority, and because of this the "Management Committee" of the General Federation has determined to ask every member of the House of Commons, and the House of Lords for his attention to the proposals for naval and military reform.

WEALTH IN BABIES.

GERMANY'S 54 MILLIONS IN TEN YEARS.

Babies as the most important of national assets were discussed in several places in London recently. In the garden of Cam' House, Kensington, at a festival connected with the five School for Mothers in Kensington, Mr. Herbert Samuel recalled his reign at the Local Government Board, and his innovation in persuading the Treasury to provide the cost of all Schools for Mothers approved by the Board.

In the ten years preceding the war, he said, the population of the British Isles increased by 3,500,000 people. That of Germany increased by 3,500,000, and the population of France remained stationary. Those were the kind of facts which, in the long run, determined the fate of nations and of the ideas for which nations stood. If this country believed that it stood for great and worthy ideas it must organize itself so as to have behind those ideas sufficient numbers to prevail in any clash of nations.

Belgian boys and girls of the Poland-street colony which has been established in the heart of London's foreign quarter celebrated Baby Week by showing what little children could do to entertain a party of about 500 British Tommies from neighbouring hospitals. The unaffected way in which the soldiers enjoyed a playlet wittily acted in English by Antwerp children, who had probably never heard the language three years ago, was pleasant to see.

5,243 WOMEN ON THE LAND.

The number of women placed on the land in the United Kingdom up to the end of June, was 5,243, and with regard to the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, 1,097 clerks, and 1,200 domestic workers have been called up by the War Office up to the end of June.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

BATTLE OF BIGHT PRIZE MONEY AWARDED

In the Prize Court on July 2nd Sir Samuel Evans granted £5,415 bounty to the crew of the following warships, which took part in the Heligoland Bight battle—Prince Royal, Queen Mary, New Zealand, Birmingham, Tamworth, Liverpool, Arcturion, Lynceus, Wile, Drake, Leonidas, and several submarines. These vessels participated in the sinking of the German warships Kormoran, Admiral Scheer, and others.

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Hotel Mansions. Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES, KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES, ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers, High Class English Jewellery

KAIPING COAL FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE. REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING. IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

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NAME OF BOOK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF SLIP	REMARKS	DATE OF ISSUE	DATE OF RETURN
BOOK OF THE SLIP	100	(100)	100	100
BOOK OF THE SLIP	100	(100)	100	100
BOOK OF THE SLIP	100	(100)	100	100
BOOK OF THE SLIP	100	(100)	100	100
BOOK OF THE SLIP	100	(100)	100	100
BOOK OF THE SLIP	100	(100)	100	100
BOOK OF THE SLIP	100	(100)	100	100
BOOK OF THE SLIP	100	(100)	100	100
BOOK OF THE SLIP	100	(100)	100	100
BOOK OF THE SLIP	100	(100)	100	100

INTIMATIONS YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED. At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



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For Particulars, apply to E. KATO, Manager, No. 2, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1870. IRON STEEL METAL AND HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry, Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 38 & 39, HIGH LOON STREET, (Old Street of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. Hongkong September 4, 1915.



Hughes & Hough

Auctioneers to the Government.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MEXICO" HONGKONG.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Official Administrator to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,
the 24th September, 1917, at 12 noon
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner
of Ice House Street.

THE CLOTHING and EFFECTS of the
late J. E. JOHNSTONE.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 21, 1917. 2123

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the concerned),

on

THURSDAY,
the 27th September, 1917, at 2.30 p.m.,
on the premises of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Kowloon, (Godown No. 25),
The following **SUNDRY GOODS**—
3 Large rolls of Composition Runner
for machinery rooms, (3 feet wide),
1x40 gallon cask heavy oil,
4 crates of Glass Jars,
10x40 gallon Drums Carbolineum,
3x10 gallon Drums Spirits of Wine,
70 bags Stone Nuts,
3 bags Shell "blacklips,"
30 bags Cocoa Nibs (damaged),
7 cases Shell "blacklips,"
20 cases Mineral Water "Sauer
brunnen."

Also
immediately following the above sale,
(in Godown 51), on the same premises,
the undermentioned, (in Bunch),
11 cases House of Lords Whisky,
20 cases of Beer.
On view from Tuesday the 25th inst.
at noon.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 21, 1917. 2106

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the concerned),

on

SATURDAY,
the 29th September, 1917, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
**DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DISINFECTANTS, ANTISEPTICS
AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.**
Consisting of—
QUININE in bulk and tabloid form,
Balsam Peru, Oleum Ricini, Oleum
Olivae, Stryx Bq. Ung. Acid Boric,
Ung. Hydrarg. Ciner. Ung. Zinc, Iodo-
form, Formaldehyde, Laudin, Acid
Carbol. Pur. Liq. Alumini. Acet. Tinct
Myrrh, Tinct Opium, Gelatin Capsules,
Chloroform, Aether, Spt. Camphor, and
a few gross of Medicine bottles, &c., &c.

Also
A number of Tubes of Hypodermic
Injections of Morphine, Cocaine, &c., &c.,
and about 500 Tubes of Salvarsan.
Also
Several cases of medicated Cotton
Wool, Bandages, Iodoform Gauze, &c.,
&c., &c.
N.B.—Several lines of the above
drugs are now practically unobtainable
owing to the War.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Friday the 28th inst.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 21, 1917. 2093

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the concerned),

on

MONDAY,
the 1st October, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
VALUABLE POSTAGE STAMPS,
including many rare varieties
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Monday the 8th October
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 21, 1917. 2118

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the concerned),

on

MONDAY,
the 1st October, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
VALUABLE POSTAGE STAMPS,
including many rare varieties
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Monday the 8th October
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 21, 1917. 2120

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the concerned),

on

MONDAY,
the 1st October, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
VALUABLE POSTAGE STAMPS,
including many rare varieties
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Monday the 8th October
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 21, 1917. 2120

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the concerned),

on

TUESDAY,
the 25th September, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

**VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
BRASS BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,
CARPETS, PICTURES,**
&c., &c.

As follows:
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furni-
ture, comprising Double and Single
Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin
Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon,
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs,
Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner
Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking
Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath
Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated
Ware, &c.

Also
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Black-
wood Furniture, including Large 6-Fold
Blackwood Screen with 5-Coloured
Panels, Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c.,
Tennis Poles and Netting.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets,
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,
Bed Quilts, &c.

Also
One Large Hall Clock.
PIANO by Collard & Collard,
Shiedmayer & Soehne,
Stuttgart.

One Fair Old Pekinese Brass Lions.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 19, 1917. 2123

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the concerned),

on

MONDAY,
the 1st October, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

The following **SUNDRY GOODS**:
100 hand-hewn Wood Axes,
150 Pick Axe Heads,
Three Leather Machinery Belts,
100 Dry Cell Batteries,
35 doz. Mouth Organs,
Galvanized Piping, Shackle, Wire,
Fudlocks, Whistles,
&c., &c.

Also
A large quantity of Enamelled Cooking
Utensils.

Also
8 complete Telephones, together with
China Insulators, Cross Arms, and 2 coils
of Wire.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 21, 1917. 2130

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the concerned),

on

TUESDAY,
the 30th October, 1917, commencing at
4.45 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
VALUABLE POSTAGE STAMPS,
including many rare varieties
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Monday the 8th October
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1917. 2118

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEB BEEF

AND

CORNEB PORK.

PUT UP IN KEBS AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

HALE-TONE AND

LINE BLOCKS.

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS, ETC.

CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY

PRODUCED.

Orders may be placed with the

China Mail Office.

WOMAN DIPLOMATIST.

SURPRISE FOR HUNS.

NO FRATERNISATION AT THE

HAGUE.

It will probably be a surprise to many people, says the "Daily Mail," to learn that a lady was one of the six British official representatives at the recent Anglo-German Conference at the Hague on matters relating to prisoners of war.

It is, so far as we are aware, the first occasion in international political history that a woman has sat at a table of diplomatic negotiation.

It is also probable that the German delegates, upon entering the council chamber at the Dutch Foreign Office, experienced a feeling of no little astonishment at discovering that a woman was a member of the British delegation.

PRISONER QUESTIONS.

It may be stated in the most positive manner that no subject whatever except prisoner questions was discussed at the Hague.

The Conference dealt with a variety of such questions, and it may be stated with some confidence that satisfactory agreements were arrived at with respect to them.

Further agreements of considerable importance relating to exchanges and internment in a neutral country of prisoners of war were also concluded between the delegates.

The terms of these agreements cannot be published pending ratification by the Cabinet, but it may be presumed that Lord Newton will take the earliest opportunity of making a full statement in Parliament.

There is reason to believe that the discussions were of a full and frank character. They were presided over by a Dutch diplomatist (Baron van Vredenburg).

The language question provided no difficulties. The British delegates spoke in English; the German delegates in German; and, when necessary, the chairman interpreted. The Dutch Foreign Minister attended the opening and final meetings.

NO HANDSHAKING.

At no stage did anything in the shape of fraternisation take place. There was no handshaking between the delegates either at meeting or at parting, but the demeanour of the German delegates was correct and polite, and the ordinary elementary courtesies prevailed which characterise meetings under purely formal circumstances.

The British delegates entered and left the council chamber by one door, the Germans by another. They lived at different hotels and met on no occasion except when engaged in mutual conference at the Dutch Foreign Office. Uniforms were not worn. Both parties were received separately by the Queen of Holland, who showed much interest in the proceedings.

It may be added that the work was of an arduous character, sometimes lasting from early morning until past midnight.

It is worthy of note that the French and German Governments held a similar Conference in Switzerland on prisoner questions some months ago, thus creating a precedent.

230,000 IN BRITISH GOLD.

M.P.'S STORY OF ARREST OF

EMINENT LADIES.

Was it true, asked Sir Henry Dalziel in the House of Commons, that certain eminent ladies had been arrested with £30,000 worth of British gold in their possession, and was it the case that they had been tried in secret?

The member for the Kirkcaldy Burghs declared that since America came into the war the activities of German agents in the United Kingdom had increased, and there could be no doubt that the days on which there had been air raids had been carefully chosen by the enemy because of information that had been conveyed from the United Kingdom as to the days that were favourable for attack.

Was there no wireless telegraphy between the United Kingdom and Germany?

Sir George Cave replied in effect that the responsible authorities were extremely active, and that every care was taken to bring suspected persons to book.

MR. FORD'S £30,000,000 FOR PEACE.

The Socialist Deputy Morgan, on his return to Italy from Stockholm, speaking at a crowded meeting at Turin, said that Mr. Ford, the American, had placed at the disposal of the Socialists £30,000,000 to arrange peace, but the difficulty of telegraphic and postal communications had been proved against them in connection with the collision to which the damage was due.

PROMOTION ANOMALIES.

ARMY OFFICERS TO "CARRY

RECORDS OF THEIR SERVICES.

The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the system of promoting officers in the Special Reserve, New Armies and Territorial Force, with "special regard to anomalies which may have arisen," was issued recently.

The committee point out the immense difficulties of offering new battalions in the first emergency of war.

"The fact that the British armies of today were brought into existence while all the time an ever-broadening front was successfully held against the enemy, constitutes an achievement unexampled in military records. That there should at the same time be an enormous number of inequalities, inconsistencies and anomalies in the fortunes of individuals is in no way remarkable."

The committee recommend that second lieutenants should be automatically promoted to lieutenants after 18 months' service, and that acting rank gained on the field should be retained by officers while they are home, sick or wounded, subject to certain conditions.

They also suggest that every officer should be provided with a small book containing his record of service. They consider it highly important that acting rank should be freely accorded to the officers who are actually bearing the burden of command.

"We are satisfied," adds the report, "that no barrier now prevents the conferring of commissions upon those serving in the ranks to any extent that merit justifies."

A note by the Army Council says the various recommendations, with two exceptions, have been approved, and action is being taken.

PSALMS OF VENGEANCE.

MOST UN-CHRISTLIKE

PASSAGES TO BE REVISED.

Keen opposition was raised in the Lower House of Convocation at the proposal to omit certain passages from the Psalter as used in churches. These passages are described as uncharitable and vindictive, and the omissions have already been sanctioned by the Upper House.

The Dean of Canterbury said that the denunciations of wrong doing and the calls for vengeance as contained in the Psalms were in many cases peculiarly appropriate to the present time.

Cann, Atkin said that many of the passages were "most un-Christlike in character," and "if Germans had steeped their hands in infant blood it was for us to pray, 'Father, forgive them; to use such expressions as 'May I dip my feet in the blood of my enemies,' or 'May his children be fatherless, and his wife a widow,' was an insult to the Divine Majesty."

"The Psalms are a mirror of human nature which is precisely the same today as in the time of the Psalmist," said the Archbishop of Sudbury. "To omit the righteous call for vengeance is not to fail to misrepresent Christianity, but to fall out of touch with the whole moral feeling of the country."

In the main, the revisions as approved by the Committee of Revision were adopted.

"IN DEFENCE OF HER HONOUR."

WELSH SERVANT ACQUITTED OF

MURDER CHARGE.

Without leaving the box, a jury at Glamorgan Assizes returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Alice Roberts, a domestic servant, of 10, who was charged with the murder of Arthur Stokes, a farm hand, at a farm near Pontypridd.

The verdict was received with cheers in court, but the demonstration was immediately suppressed.

Roberts declared that she shot Stokes in defence of her honour. The man, she said, gave her a gun and showed her how to use it, saying, "If you love me, show pity—if not, shoot me."

Mr. Justice Sankey, in summing up, said a woman's honour was a part of great price, and belonged just as much to a humble servant as to a queen on the throne. If prisoner did what she did in defence of her honour, the jury could say she was justified.

COLLISION INSURANCE CLAIM.

The French Consular Court at Danzig has given judgment in the case in which the *Hongkong, Pook On Fire* and *Marine Insurance Co.* sued the Captain of the steamer "Mouhot," and the Compagnie Messageries de l'Océan-Inde for £14,750, the insurance money on the cargo of the "Mouhot," damaged in the collision of that vessel with the Norwegian steamer *Heim* in May last. The court gave judgment for the defendants with costs, holding that no negligence had been proved against them in connection with the collision to which the damage was due.

C. & B. ENGLISH SOUPS

30 Varieties — All Delicious

The Cuisine of one of the finest chefs in the world available for your table.

Crosse & Blackwell Guarantee these Soups

to be made under ideal conditions, as are all their table delicacies.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PIERCE'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCES

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for

COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS,
Cholera and arrests those often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The only Palliative in
**NEURALGIA, GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.**

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, gradually according to the mildness. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

None Genuine without the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the Stamp.

Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England.
1/11, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers:
L. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
London, S.E.

HIMRODS

Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory
organs may be suffering from—whether
**ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, or
ORDINARY COUGH.**

—you will find in this famous remedy
a restorative power that is simply
unrivalled.

BOTTLES 1/6, 2/6, 4/6, 8/6, 12/6, 18/6, 24/6, 30/6, 36/6, 42/6, 48/6, 54/6, 60/6, 66/6, 72/6, 78/6, 84/6, 90/6, 96/6, 102/6, 108/6, 114/6, 120/6, 126/6, 132/6, 138/6, 144/6, 150/6, 156/6, 162/6, 168/6, 174/6, 180/6, 186/6, 192/6, 198/6, 204/6, 210/6, 216/6, 222/6, 228/6, 234/6, 240/6, 246/6, 252/6, 258/6, 264/6, 270/6, 276/6, 282/6, 288/6, 294/6, 300/6, 306/6, 312/6, 318/6, 324/6, 330/6, 336/6, 342/6, 348/6, 354/6, 360/6, 366/6, 372/6, 378/6, 384/6, 390/6, 396/6, 402/6, 408/6, 414/6, 420/6, 426/6, 432/6, 438/6, 444/6, 450/6, 456/6, 462/6, 468/6, 474/6, 480/6, 486/6, 492/6, 498/6, 504/6, 510/6, 516/6, 522/6, 528/6, 534/6, 540/6, 546/6, 552/6, 558/6, 564/6, 570/6, 576/6, 582/6, 588/6, 594/6, 600/6, 606/6, 612/6, 618/6, 624/6, 630/6, 636/6, 642/6, 648/6, 654/6, 660/6, 666/6, 672/6, 678/6, 684/6, 690/6, 696/6, 702/6, 708/6, 714/6, 720/6, 726/6, 732/6, 738/6, 744/6, 750/6, 756/6, 762/6, 768/6, 774/6, 780/6, 786/6, 792/6, 798/6, 804/6, 810/6, 816/6, 822/6, 828/6, 834/6, 840/6, 846/6, 852/6, 858/6, 864/6, 870/6, 876/6, 882/6, 888/6, 894/6, 900/6, 906/6, 912/6, 918/6, 924/6, 930/6, 936/6, 942/6, 948/6, 954/6, 960/6, 966/6, 972/6, 978/6, 984/6, 990/6, 996/6, 1002/6, 1008/6, 1014/6, 1020/6, 1026/6, 1032/6, 1038/6, 1044/6, 1050/6, 1056/6, 1062/6, 1068/6, 1074/6, 1080/6, 1086/6, 1092/6, 1098/6, 1104/6, 1110/6, 1116/6, 1122/6, 1128/6, 1134/6, 1140/6, 1146/6, 1152/6, 1158/6, 1164/6, 1170/6, 1176/6, 1182/6, 1188/6, 1194/6, 1200/6, 1206/6, 1212/6, 1218/6, 1224/6, 1230/6, 1236/6, 1242/6, 1248/6, 1254/6, 1260/6, 1266/6, 1272/6, 1278/6, 1284/6, 1290/6, 1296/6, 1302/6, 1308/6, 1314/6, 1320/6

Superior Old Cognac.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Telephone No. 616.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

Entries will not be accepted unless accompanied by entrance fees.

R. C. WITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, Sept. 22, 1917. 3132

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY**, the 1st day of **OCTOBER**, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **R. W. LAND** at **Nathan, Road**, **Kowloon**, in the Colony of **Hongkong**, for a term of **75 years**, with the option of renewal at a **Crown Rent** to be fixed by the **Surveyor of His Majesty the King**, for one further term of **75 years**.

[illegible]

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY
9 p.m.—Police Reserve Band Night in the Public Gardens.

Entries close for V R C. Annual Aquatic Sports.
Noon.—Auction of Clothing and Effects of the late J. R. Johnstone at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

TUESDAY, Sept. 25:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Bed-
steads, Piano, etc. etc. at Messrs
Hughes and Hough's.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26:—
5.30 p.m.—H. K. St. Andrew's Society
Meeting.
9.15 p.m.—Open Air Concert at Helen
May Institute.
THURSDAY, Sept. 27:—
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock
Exchange.
12.15 p.m.—Union Insurance Society's
Extra General Meeting.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Sundry Goods

Annual General Meeting.
THURS. 27, FEB. 28 & SAT. 29 Sept. :—
V.R.C. Annual Aquatic Sports.
SATURDAY, Sept. 29 :—
Michaelmas Day.
10.30 a.m. Auction of Drugs
Chemicals, Hospital Sundries, etc
etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Haugh's.
Noon.—Douglas Steamship Co's
Meeting.

Al Fresco Fête in aid of Society of St
Vincent de Paul.
Monday, Oct. 1 —
October Criminal Sessions commence.
4.31 a.m. — Full Moon.
10.45 a.m. — Auction of Two Hand-
printing Presses, Wood Axes, Axe-
heads, Cooking Utensils etc. at
Messrs. Hughes and Bougla's.
Monday, Oct. 5 —
General Holiday.
Tuesday, Oct. 9 —
4.45 p.m. — Auction of Postage Stamps
at Messrs. Hughes and Bougla's.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, Sept. 22, 1917.

THE Chinese Government is getting plenty of advice as to what it ought to do now that China is at war with the common enemies of Civilisation. The Union of Chambers of Commerce in a lengthy petition insists on the urgent need of attention being paid to "the welfare of the merchants," and proceeds to set forth in detail what the merchants expect. The first is that the Government should obtain a careful estimate of the country's food supplies, and decide what quantity it will allow to be exported, having due regard to the country's own needs. Secondly, they urge the need of attention to the monetary situation, recommending the resumption of specie payments by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, and the prohibition of the export of Silver. Thirdly, they demand an embargo on the export of Cotton, which is now stated to be double the price that it was a year ago, owing to the increased export to meet foreign demands. Their fourth proposal is for a reduction of lekin charges and railway freights, together with an improvement in the examination service with a view to avoiding the present delays in the movement of merchandise. Finally they draw attention to the fact that owing to the political disturbances and the presence of "soldier brigands," many factories have been closed, with the result that much distress has been created, and it is urged that the Government should take measures to secure the re-opening of these factories and also to generally encourage the development of industrial undertakings by means of increased banking facilities etc., and by Government subsidies, "so that when the war is over in Europe, China may be able to recover her financial equilibrium." The great war in Europe, especially in its economic aspects, is certainly making China think seriously about the ordering of her own household, and the result cannot but be helpful to her progress and development, if some of the thoughts are translated into action.

Al Fresco Fête in aid of Society of St
Vincent de Paul.
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ceeding long enough. It has been announced that the Chief Prosecutor has decided to issue warrants for the arrest of Dr. Sun and all the members of the defunct Parliament who have gathered in Canton to promote his political schemes. Whether these warrants could be executed without serious trouble ensuing is a question about which it is impossible to be confident. The so-called "Military Government" at Canton—or Whampoa—appears to control a large body of troops, and any attempt to suppress this "Military Government" by force would conceivably lead to a serious conflict. But more frequently in China than elsewhere, it is the unexpected that happens. Lately there has seemed to be an approach towards a compromise, and it is to be hoped that an amicable settlement may yet be reached.

On the 12th instant, a European who was walking on his way to the Sin Hia Hsang lead mines, in Sha Tai Kok district, was held up by a gang of four men who were armed with revolvers and knives.

The robbers seized hold of the foreigner and began to relieve him of a quantity of dynamite he had in his possession and a wrist watch. Finding they could extract nothing more, the robbers tied their victim securely with ropes and left him lying on the road where he remained in a helpless condition till about an hour later when some Chinese, who witnessed the hold up, set him free.

The matter was reported to the police who have arrested the robbers.

The following appointments are announced in the Government Gazette:—

Mr. Liew Yankap to be a Member of the Board of Examiners, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. E. Wood, *vide* Mr. A. R. Cavalier, "with effect from September 11th.

Mr. G. N. Orme to be an Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in addition to his duties as District Officer.

The King's approval of the temporary appointment of the Hon. Mr. R. G. Sheehan and the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell as unofficial members of the Legislative Council is notified.

The body of a Chinese youth, aged 18, was near to the Public Mortuary yesterday. It had been found floating in Gi-pin-ki's' bay. It is believed that the deceased was drowned accidentally while bathing at Stone Cutters bay on the 20th instant. The deceased was identified as a school boy of Ying Wah School, Caine Road. He was a member of the Ambulance Section in the Hongkong Police Reserve.

Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Local Honorary Secretary of the "Navy League," has received the following cable dated 21st September from the General Secretary of the Navy League, London:—"Your cable hardships services owing high rate exchange being pressed upon Government."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscription already acknowledged	\$50
Messrs. Snowman & Co.	10
	\$60

Dr. W. V. M. Koch and Mrs. Koch returned by the T. K. K. steamer *Korea Maru* from a brief holiday in Japan.

We learn that the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mrs. Holyoak and children, who have been spending the summer in the United States, are present in Japan.

distinguished banker and lawyer of New York and New Haven, has been appointed American Minister to Bangkok, and is booked to sail from San Francisco on October 11th. Mr. Ingersoll will be accompanied by his wife and daughter.

AN "AWE-INSPIRING ARMY"
FROM CHINA.

—

According to the Chinese Press, a
fourteen provinces have expressed

the Ministry of War and the Office of the Chief of the General Staff are formulating plans for the establishment of training camps for expeditionary forces, which will be called the Hsuan Wei Army, or the Awo-Inspiring Army.

It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with unlawful possession of 3 taels of prepared opium other than Government opium.

Defendant pleaded guilty, saying that she was asked to carry the opium to the Kowloon Railway station by another woman.

After hearing the evidence His Worship fined the defendant \$250 with the alternative of three months hard labour.

A Chinese, described as a cobbler, was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with the larceny of 6 packets of tacks valued at \$6, from the hold of the s.s. *Empress of Asia*.

"On the morning of the 20th. inst., at about 5 o'clock, a Chinese watchman of the Kowloon Godowns noticed a sampans moving alongside a lighter belonging to the Company and saw men on board the latter transferring a quantity of wax blocks and iron into the sampans. He called a fellow watchman and they went to investigate. The workers seeing the watchmen approaching, scented. Some ran onto the wharf, some into different lighters and the rest jumped into the water. Defendant was amongst those who jumped into the water and being a poor swimmer he was picked up and arrested, and charged with the larceny of 400 lbs of iron valued at \$40, and 328 lbs of wax."

that the stud must have been stolen during transhipment of the cargo and had probably been concealed in the lighter for three or four days. Two days were spent in trying to find the other folks of the lighter and the sampan but without success. Defendant pleaded not guilty. He said he was told by his employer to transfer the goods from the lighter to the sampan and it was not his business to question his instructions. Whether the stud has been stolen or not, he could not say. After hearing further evidence Worship sentenced the defendant to four months hard labour.

Three Chinese were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with the larceny of various articles of clothing, jewellery &c. of the occupants of No. 185 Reclamation Street, Yaumati. Two of the defendants were arrested in Hongkong while Detective Sergt. Wilson captured the third in a brothel at Yaumati. The men had previous convictions recorded against them and had also served terms of banishment.

After hearing the evidence, His Worship sentenced the defendants to three months' hard labour.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Moxon-and-Taylor's Weekly Share Report dated 21st September.

Our market remains practically unchanged and business is scanty.

The same may be said of Shanghai.

No little change has occurred in local quotations that we dispense with our usual detailed report this week. Hongkong stocks have slightly improved their position to a buying rate of \$113.

Russians come unaltered from Singapore. Some business has been done. Stocks, \$2.10 (Straits Currency), New Borendah, \$4.50 (Straits Currency), Pajamas, \$13.10 and dividend, (Straits Currency).

The quotation for the raw material is 2s. 04d. per lb. for Plantation Rubber.

Hot Pain Balm for rheumatism. If not
you are waiting time, as the longer the
disease runs on the harder it is to cure.
Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a
vigorous massage to the afflicted parts
and you will be surprised and delighted
at the relief obtained. For sale by all
Chemists and Druggists.

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL AND
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
GENERALLY.

The seventy-fifth regular meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank was held on the Bank's premises on the 10th instant, when Mr Inouye Simosuke, Chairman of the Board of Directors, gave a fairly comprehensive review of the financial and economic conditions of the world during the past half-year. The Chairman (as reported by the *Japan Gazette*) said in part:—

Reviewing the economic conditions abroad we note that the war in Europe has already continued over three years and that during these eventful days the belligerents have consumed a vast amount of wealth in providing the sinews of war. Notwithstanding this the monetary circles in Great Britain and France are normal, and the rate of discount on the State Banks of these two countries shows no difference from that prevailing in the early days of the war.

Some details are to hand by mail regarding the recent "run" on the Yokohama Specie Bank at Peking. Quite a crop of sensational rumours had been put into circulation, "any one" of them sufficient to promote the "run" on the Bank. Among them were the following: (1) Rebellion had broken out in Korea; (2) German troops had arrived on the Korean border; (3) there would be a discount on all the notes issued by the Yokohama Specie Bank; the Bank's branch at Tientsin had closed its doors, being unable to meet the demand for silver; and (4) that the Shanghai branch of the Bank had issued an excessive amount of notes. These rumours were lies, every one of them, but they produced the effect calculated by the miscreants who put them in circulation. "Hundreds of people," we read, "crowded the counters of the Bank to exchange their notes and withdraw their deposits." The Bank, being one of the strongest financial institutions in the East, it is scarcely necessary to say that all demands were promptly met. No doubt every effort has been made to discover the originator of the string of falsehoods which created the panic, but so far these efforts do not appear to have met with any success.

Russo-Asiatic Bank at Shanghai last Monday. The total paid out came to about \$50,000. Mr. G. B. Adamson, the acting Manager, explained the incident to a Press representative as follows:—
"You know what the Russian Rouble situation has been of late. The Chinese, as well as others, have been buying Rouble notes on speculation. This bank is not a free buyer of Roubles. We take them on deposit, of course, and when it suits our convenience we buy, but we don't confine ourselves to Roubles, because we are here to finance trade. It may seem queer, but some Chinese have the impression that Rouble notes are the notes of the Russo-Asiatic bank!—If we weren't taking in Roubles then, in their opinion, we were refusing our notes. It is possible that there is some spittle mixed up in the affair too, on the part of exchange shop men who buy and then expect to hand the Roubles in to us at a profit."

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

All Divisions will parade at the Law Courts on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 9 a.m.

Dress:—Helmets, Shorts, puttees, haversacks (fitted), water bottles.

Hand-stretchers required.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.
Sunday, September 23rd —
 8.45 a.m., Route March. Fall in at Headquarters.
 Dress — Helmets, Shorts, Puttees, Water-bottles (filled), Haversacks (filled).
Tuesday, September 25th: —
 8 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, September 27th: —
 8 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Monday, September 24th —
4:15 p.m. Bandaging Class
Tuesday, September 25th —
4:30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill
Wednesday, September 26th —
2 p.m. Band Practice
Friday, September 28th —
4:30 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill
Saturday, September 29th —
2 p.m. Band Practice.

Monday, 24th instant
4.35 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Wednesday 25th instant
12.45 p.m. First Aid Class. Corp
Kong in charge.
Thursday, 27th instant
4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Friday, 28th instant
4.15 p.m. Bandaging Practice. Corp
Kong in charge.
Wednesday, 29th instant
5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.
(Sd.). H. Baines
Officer in Charge of District

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE BRITISH SUCCESS IN FLANDERS.

The "Kitties" with the famous English regiments and who shall say that either got the best in the glorious competition? They got there, one and all, and made up their minds to stay.

Throughout the day the enemy guns pounded away and many counter-attacks were blundered and beaten back or broken up before the assembled masses could deploy.

I watched until late into the night the lurid pulsating sky and wondered what the undulating thunder might be recording, but this morning, we are holding on to our gains, just as at Vimy Ridge and Messines, and aided by beneficent weather, we are so consolidating that every hour lessens the chance of success of the most desperate effort the enemy can make.

The strategic significance of yesterday's victory must eventually manifest itself unmistakably. The value of this gain cannot be measured by mere acres of conquered territory; though that was substantial. It was a battle for the commanding positions, and we have won a victory which leaves the enemy, in this wide tract of Flanders, at a serious disadvantage.

Within a few hours, yesterday, the ruins of Ypres had receded a full mile into the back area, and several of the best German Divisions have been so shattered as to necessitate their withdrawal.

The vital question becomes more insistent with every repetition of this business: how much longer can the enemy go on filling these gaps in his dwindling and much-harrassed army?

THE GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

A German official message states: Nine British Divisions, including several Australian Divisions, supported by armoured cars and flame throwers, carried out yesterday's attack in close formation.

The enemy penetrated, to a depth of a kilometre, our defence zone and advanced further at Passchendaele and Gheluvelt.

We pressed the enemy back to the west of Passchendaele, but he gained ground to the north of the Ypres-Comines Road.

He was thrown back with very heavy losses elsewhere, and his reinforcements were unable to make further progress.

The villages in the fighting zone remain in our possession.

HOW THE GERMAN PRISONERS REGARD THE VICTORY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The most triumphant feature of yesterday's splendid victory is the death-blow it has dealt the German faith in the invulnerability of their new method of defence.

The effect of the collapse of this new defence has been very serious upon the prisoners captured. The officers, who hitherto would have been haughty and supercilious, are now literally bowing to their captors. They confess defeat in what was regarded their strongest point and they now regard the future with dismay.

The fighting generally was of a hand-to-hand character; therefore a large proportion of the prisoners are wounded. They speak most respectfully of the terrible effect of our barrage which, for three days, cut them off from all rations and levied a fearful toll of death. The advancing troops have confirmed these statements, because they found immense numbers of corpses.

The enemy have never yet participated in a more bloody battle and their counter-attacks are equally costly. For example, yesterday afternoon, the Germans, six times reared for attack upon our left front, and on our Northern Army four times. Our guns created such havoc that the masses melted away without deploying. Twice the enemy reached the open, whereupon our machine-guns and volleys from the rifles broke up the assaults before they got to close quarters.

The Huns concentrated in Polygon Wood to counter-attack the Australians, but were repulsed before they could reach them. A similar attempt, in the direction of Zonnebeke, met with a like fate.

The new Anzac positions, last night, were heavily barraged, but the men dug themselves in securely. When the Australians were going over, near "Clepham Junction," they encountered a raiding party with flamethrowers. Thereupon followed a "great fight" in which the individual superiority of the Anzacs was the determining factor.

FRENCH VIEW OF THE BRITISH SUCCESS.

PARIS, Sept. 21.

It is semi-officially announced that the new British offensive is not on as wide a front as the previous British and French offensives, but was restricted to positions to the east of Ypres and was completely successful, the infantry, in a few hours attaining all their objectives and exceeding them at some points.

The enemy's formidable fortifications were captured without excessive loss.

This battle of the Menin Road will have interesting results on the British position in Flanders.

The town of Ypres is now largely freed of the enemy pressure while the British are installed in positions which can be more easily defended, and which will be a useful starting point for their ultimate progress in Flanders.

GERMANS REMOVING CIVILIANS FROM FLANDERS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Reuter learns that the Belgian Government has received information that during the past three weeks a great portion of the civilian population at Bruges has been removed in order to perform military work behind the German front.

In the Antwerp province the Germans are making fresh requisitions of bedsteads, blankets and sheets, and linen shirts have been seized.

All the news flowing across the frontier shows that for two months the civilian population, near the German front in Flanders has been gradually removed towards the rear, only men obliged to work for the army being retained.

FRENCH INFLECT SERIOUS ENEMY LOSSES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

A French communiqué states:—In Champagne there has been great artillery activity. In the heights region our fire dispersed an attack at Mount Haut with serious enemy losses.

THE PAPAL NOTE.

GERMANY'S REPLY.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.

The text of the German reply to the Papal Note is now beginning to arrive. The first part states that the "Kaiser cherishes a lively desire that the Papal appeal may meet with success."

CANADA AND THE WAR.

SPEECH FROM THE THONE.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.

The Duke of Devonshire in his speech from the Throne proroguing Parliament, concluded by stating:—"Although the stress of war is increasingly severe, the people of Canada in their resolve and supreme purpose of achieving a thorough victory and an abiding peace, have not faltered. Whatever further efforts are necessary they will unhesitatingly be made in a stern determination that the vast sacrifices already made shall not be in vain."

SPY'S DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The Press Bureau announces that Alfred Hago, a Norwegian, who was arrested in London in July last on a charge of espionage on behalf of Germany, was court-martialed and sentenced to death.

The sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

EXPLOSION IN A FACTORY IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The Press Bureau announces that nine people have been killed by an explosion in an explosives factory in Ireland.

The number of injured has not yet been ascertained.

GERMAN BRIBERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

MORE STARTLING REVELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

The State Department makes another startling revelation. It publishes a message sent in January 1917, by Count Bernstorff, the ex-German Ambassador to Washington, to the Berlin Foreign Office requesting authority to pay \$500,000 to influence Congress through certain organisations.

The text of the message, which is dated January 22, 1917, is as follows:—

"Request authority outlay up to sixty thousand dollars order on former occasions influence Congress through organisations whom you know which can perhaps prevent war I beginning meantime to act accordingly. In above circumstances public official German declaration favour Ireland highly desirable order gain support Irish influence here."

ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA.

AN INTERESTING SUGGESTION.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 21.

Lord Northcliffe has promised that the Convention of the Chambers of Commerce shall convey to the proper quarter the suggestions that Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Derby, General Smuts and Mr. Hughes shall visit the United States to counteract the anti-British propaganda.

Lord Northcliffe said that the whole spirit of the Convention was war to the bitter end. He rejoiced to find an increasing sentiment in favour of the retention of the German Colonies by South Africa and Australia.

H.M.S. GLASGOW WELCOMED AT BUENOS AIRES.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 21.

The British cruiser Glasgow has arrived, escorted by numerous beflagged steamers and yachts, and was welcomed by salutes from the guns, the singing of anthems and cheering crowds. Pro-British speeches were delivered from the balcony of an hotel from where the Commander of the Glasgow and the British Minister addressed the crowd.

GENERAL ALEXIEFF RESIGNS.

DISAGREES WITH A DEMAND BY THE PREMIER.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.

General Alexieff has resigned the post of Generalissimo because he disagrees with M. Koresky's demand for the dismissal from the General Staff of all the officers suspected of complicity with General Korniloff.

General Alexieff feels that it is difficult immediately to replace experienced and trained officers.

General Tcheremissoff, the ex-Commander on the South-West Front, has been named as General Alexieff's successor.

FREIGHTS TO AUSTRALASIA.

PROBABLE INCREASES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The Times states that notice is likely to be given immediately of increases in outward freights to Australia and New Zealand, representing advances of considerably more than one-third, which is the extent to which the Indian freights will be raised, provisionally, on November 1.

An advance of one-third in outward freights to the south of France is believed also to be under consideration.

There is no question of profit to the shipping lines, since all lines have had tonnage requisitioned, but the Companies are concerned to ensure that expenses will be covered.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Silver is quoted at 54. The Market is firm.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company's Silver report states that the price of 54 is a record, since September 1890. The rise is due to the supplies again being insufficient to meet the demand.

QUEBEC BRIDGE COMPLETED.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21.

The bridge has been completed.

For the year ended April 30 last, Farnes, Withy and Co., Ltd., shipowners and ship-builders, whose authorised capital is £2,750,000, made a profit of £1,182,000, after paying the excess profits tax. The company has declared a dividend of 20 per cent.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Reuter is informed that the Earl of Rosebery and Sir Lewis Michell have recently resigned their positions as trustees under the will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The late Earl Grey had also resigned his trusteeship, shortly before his death.

Mr. Otto Beit, Lord Lovat and Mr. Rudyard Kipling have accepted the position of trustees, the other trustees being Lord Milner and Sir Starr Jameson.

The trustees have now definitely constituted the Scholarship Fund contemplated by Mr. Cecil Rhodes in his will, and it has been decided to allot the four new Scholarships created in substitution of the scholarships formerly held by Germans, to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, to the Transvaal and Orange Free State, and alternately to the towns of Kimberley and Port Elizabeth.

As Alberta and Saskatchewan have hitherto had one scholarship between them, the effect of this decision will be that each of these provinces will now have a scholarship.

After careful consideration and consultations with the Presidents of a number of Universities affected, the trustees have decided not to make any appointments to any scholarships this year, either in the United States or in any part of the British Empire, although the qualifying examinations in the United States will be held as already arranged. This decision is based upon the fact that as all candidates must be men of military age it would not be in accordance with the spirit of the testator's decision if the young men who first responded to the call of patriotism, were to be penalised for having done so. Any candidate who is eligible this year will be equally qualified for election next year.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

GREAT SUCCESS.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The attack this morning, eastward of Ypres, was on an eight-mile front, between the Ypres-Comines Canal, and the Ypres-Staenle Railway.

Great success attended our troops. Positions of considerable military importance were won and heavy casualties inflicted.

We assembled the attacking regiments without incident. Despite a steady rainfall during the night, the first objectives were captured at an early hour, including a number of concreted strong points and fortified farms, for the possession of which there has been previous heavy fighting. The north country regiments carried Inverness Copse, and the Australians stormed Glesse Wood and Nonne Boschen. The Scottish and South African Brigades took Potlism, Vampir and Drey Farms, and the West Lancashire Territorials carried Iberian Farm and a strong point known as "Gallipoli."

We then advanced to the assault of the final objective. The English county troops on our right reached the line of their final objectives after sharp fighting in the woods northward of the Ypres-Comines Canal. The north country and Australian Battalions, in the centre, penetrated positions to a depth of over a mile, and captured their whole objectives, including the hamlet of Veldhoek and the western portion of Polygon Wood.

Further north, Zeyenok was captured, and the London and Highland Territorials carried the second line farms, including Rose Farm, Quebec Farm and Wurst Farm, on the line of the final objectives.

The weather this morning cleared, and aeroplanes were able to take a more active part in the battle, indicating the position of troops and reporting hostile concentrations to our artillery. Thus a number of German counter-attacks were broken up and others were repulsed by our infantry.

Our prisoners exceed 2,000. We captured a few guns. There was considerable aeroplane observation on Wednesday. We engaged hostile troops and transport, and also dropped bombs and half-tons of bombs on various targets, and another ton at night-time on billets and huts. Six German machines were brought down and four driven down. Seven of ours are missing.

ANOTHER GERMAN PEACE STATEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 20.

A telegram from Berlin states that Dr. Michaelis is making a peace statement in the Reichstag on the 27th inst.

THE COURT MARTIAL OF GENERAL KALEJIN.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.

The pourparlers between the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd and the Vice-President of the Don Cossacks has resulted in an agreement for a joint meeting, the latter acquiescing in the demand for a Court of Inquiry into the Kalejin affair, providing that Cossack delegates are allowed to sit at Kalejin.

In view of the fact that the working of short time is becoming ever more common in the war industry, on account of shortage of coal, electric current, and materials, we demand that the women shall everywhere be paid for the time lost. The intolerable prices of food and all other necessities, which the workmen must pay upon this day, as a further deterioration in their living conditions is unbearable.

BELOYAN SUCCESS IN AFRICA.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

A Belgian communiqué states:—The success of the Belgians in German East Africa at Madingo on September 9th and 10th, has been completed by the capture of enemy positions at Kalimota.

The enemy is retreating towards Makenge, on the whole front, being pursued by the Belgians.

RUSSIAN ALCOHOL REQUISITIONED.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.

M. Koresky, repeating the Imperial Rescript, has ordered all alcohol at the distilleries to be licensed, and the premises must be used for making vinegar and mineral waters.

THE TRIAL OF M. SUKHOMLINOFF.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.

At the trial of M. Sukhomlinoff, the Public Prosecutor urged that treason had been proved, and said that the shady characters who surrounded the accused would also be charged.

THE "SMOKE BOX" SUBMARINE DEFENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Regarding the smoke cloud defence from ships against submarines, in addition to "smoke boxes," many merchantmen are carrying a special smoke funnel requiring oil fuel for continual use. Once the smoke boxes are thrown overboard they cannot be recovered, but if skillfully used completely baffles U-Boats. The Navy Department of the United States is causing the manufacture of huge quantities of smoke boxes which the Department states should be carried by every vessel.

GERMANY TO-DAY.

NO DOUBT THE SITUATION IS DETERIORATING.

The latest German newspapers contain a good deal of information bearing on the Labour situation, says The Times. As soon as the Russian offensive was seen to be inevitable, the Press began to prepare the public for another winter of war. At the same time the Government began to agitate for fresh efforts in the production of munitions.

This movement is similar to that which was initiated by Hindenburg last summer, as a result of the Battle of the Somme, but it should be noted that the German Government is getting to work earlier this year. For the present the coal problem is the most prominent subject of discussion.

General Groener, who, as head of the War Bureau of the Prussian Ministry of War, is now a sort of Minister of Munitions, began his campaign ten days ago by addressing at Frankfurt a large meeting of representatives of the war industries. Reports of the meeting were heavily censored, but the Bavarian papers contain some details.

General Groener is reported as saying:—

"The battles in the West, which have been something quite unheard of in the history of the world, and something which could not be anticipated, have now died down. God alone knows whether they will be repeated. These battles have ended with the complete repulse of the enemy's attempts to break through—for they really were attempts to break through, although the Entente people deny it. There are always denials after failure. Our success is due to your work—to the industrial leaders and workmen."

General Groener argued that the local branches of the War Bureau must not be blamed for the closing and fusion of business; they were merely acting under orders. He then announced that the Government is again considering the application of the Auxiliary Service Law to women, who, it will be remembered, were excluded from the scheme last year. He added:—

"The willingness of the women is so great that it is even greater than that of the men. We have no opposition to expect from the women, but we must, of course, adapt the conditions of work to their capacities and physique. The future will belong to the people which has the largest increase of population. Care for the women is, therefore, our national patriotic duty."

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

Meanwhile, there seems to be no doubt that the situation in Germany is deteriorating. The official assertions that the coal difficulties are merely a problem of distribution are obviously untrue. The Frankfurter Zeitung wrote last Wednesday:—

"When the first difficulties in the coal supply made their appearance last winter, it was believed that their cause had been discovered in the unsatisfactory transport conditions and defective distribution. Only gradually was it realised that it is a question much less of transport and distribution than of production. No way has yet been found, which promises a real improvement, and all the measures thus far taken by the authorities cannot deceive us about that."

Still more interesting (concludes The Times) is the following resolution which was passed last week by the Metal Workers' Union:—

"In view of the fact that the working of short time is becoming ever more common in the war industry, on account of shortage of coal, electric current, and materials, we demand that the women shall everywhere be paid for the time lost. The intolerable prices of food and all other necessities, which the workmen must pay upon this day, as a further deterioration in their living conditions is unbearable."

AWAY IN THE LEAD AND STILL GAINING.

BORATED LAVENDER.

BATH AMMONIA

EXPRESSLY PREPARED

FOR TOILET USE.

ANTISEPTIC. This new preparation will be found to combine the aromatic properties of the French Toilet Waters with the cleansing power of Ammonia. DELICATELY PERFUMED with the sweet odour of JIFFY'S AM. LAVENDER the bath has a new charm. The addition of antiseptics REMOVES SKIN IMPURITIES, and frees the bather from the distressing skin troubles so prevalent in tropical climates.

50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

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Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. HONGKONG.

THE DESTRUCTION OF RHEIMS.

CATHEDRAL A HEAP OF RUINS.

OVER 15,000 SHELLS IN TWO WEEKS.

"The Daily Chronicle" Special Correspondent, Mr. G. H. Perris, writing from the French front on July 4th, said:—

The great and beautiful city of Rheims is now being more literally destroyed. It has been for many days and nights sought for by the German shells, and the city is now a heap of ruins. The difficulty was not its position on the front, for the French trenches are over a mile away eastward, but that for weeks past the German batteries on the hills of Berre and Nogent l'Abbesse have been systematically "searching" the town, as they would say, playing upon it day and night, as though high explosives cost nothing or a great assault were being prepared.

It is reckoned that during last week the week before 15,400 shells fell within the city, many of large calibre and many containing incendiary stuff. On June 17, when President Poincaré came and decorated the Cardinal Archbishop with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, 2,000 shells were thrown in, and the recent average has been over 1,000 a day. At last there has come a quiet interval, and for the fifth or sixth time during the war, the city has been able to observe exactly the progress of this vandalism.

A YEAR'S CHANGES.

The change is very marked since my last visit more than a year ago. Yet one's first feeling is of astonishment that anything but heaps of rubble should remain after 33 months of such hostilities. The explanation is not far to seek. Rheims was a town not only richly dignified and full of charm, but for the most part stoutly built of solid white sandstone.

A projectile will often pierce a small neat hole in the stone facade of a house, exploding within and wrecking the whole interior, but leaving the outer shell nearly intact. Thus a general street view gives a misleading idea of what has happened, especially when the official faithful holding to their tasks in a card-like cellar, to get the street cleared as soon as possible, and generally to keep up a cheerful appearance.

Rheims and its municipal services notwithstanding, a little 4,000 of the former 120,000 inhabitants, still cling to their homes. Some of them have safe cells of their own. It is a sight to see others gathered at night with small lamps and candles and marching together to the larger cellars, where they can sleep in safety, for the most part, and from the German hell on the neighbouring hills.

THE FATE OF THE CATHEDRAL.

The most convinced Protestant would not quarrel with me for passing lightly over the bare, burned walls of the Protestant church of Rheims to speak of the mighty and wonderful pile of the Cathedral, now in imminent peril. Scores of shells have fallen upon this noblest of Gothic fancies. Eight struck it on one day last week. It has struck for the work of medieval builders that the structure should not already have collapsed.

But the most alarming spectacle is that of the interior. The outer roof went in the early days. There are now four gaping holes in the inner roof, across which the summer clouds drift to-day, and by which a riotous storm may enter to-morrow. In the nave most of the fallen stone has been removed, but the choir is nearly filled, and its two historic altars are buried under huge blocks of broken pillars and arches.

One shell pierced right through the nave from east to west and burst in the street outside. Another 12-inch crashed in, buried itself five feet deep in the floor, but did not burst. Many coloured fragments of the glorious 12th and 13th century glass still cling to the window leads of the clerestory, or the about in the dust beneath, where they are being laboriously collected by a devoted artist.

THE END IN ANOTHER MONTH.

And so it is being completed. Of course they could at any time in these three years have completed it in a couple of hours had they desired, but then there could have been no possible dispute as to their intentions, whereas the process of long torture can, in Germany at least, be represented as accidental. There is, in fact, no possibility of accident, as anyone looking down from a neighbouring hill upon the city and the outlook of the church towering above it may satisfy himself.

Rheims and its treasury of inspiring memories are being deliberately destroyed, and the end is very near.

Another month such as the last, and the greatest shrine of the ancient piety and chivalry of France, one of her sweetest capitals, with its 10,000 homes, will be no more than the half-buried ruins of the Pharaohs or the Caesars. Centuries have passed over this Western city, since it suffered a comparable misfortune.

TRAVELERS FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Remedy for all these ailments. It will effectively cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhoea in children. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.
HONGKONG.

10th Sunday After Trinity, Sept. 23rd.
Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)
Matins (11 a.m.)
Responses: Ferial; Venite, Macfarren;
Psalm, Cusack; Tunc, Te Deum;
Wynward, Smart; Tunc, Benedictus;
Tunc, Hymns, 214, 215.
Evangelist (10 p.m.)
Responses: Ferial; Psalm, Tona; Per-
grinus; Wickes; Magnificat, Cusack;
(10th morning); None, Dimitris;
(Tunc, 10th evening); Hymns, 15,
221, 477.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and Evening
Prayer.

Morning Prayer 11 a.m.
Responses: Ferial; Venite, Macfarren;
Psalm, XXIII Morning CX Cusack;
CXXI Tunc; XI Elver; CXXII Smart;
Te Deum, St. Jude; Benedictus;
Langdon, Hymns, 6, 1, 173, 214, (A)
& M. 2nd Tunc.

National Anthem.

Evening Prayer 8 p.m.
Responses: Ferial; Psalm, XXIII
Evening CXIV Tona; Pergrinus, in
unison, CXV Bennett; Magnificat,
Smart; None, Dimitris; Felton;
Kyrie, Maude; Hymns, 30, (A) &
M. 1st, 2nd, 5th, 10.

National Anthem.

Valen Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services, September 23rd.
Morning Service at 11 a.m.
Evening Service at 6 p.m.
Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macnae.

The Gospel Hall.

10 & 12 PRINCE STREET.
Weekly Services: Sunday: Breaking of
Bread for Believers only 11 a.m.
Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study
8 p.m.
Friday, Ladies' Bible study 5.30 p.m.
Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientists.

MacDonnell Road.
Sundays, 11 a.m.
Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Wanchai.
Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m.
Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

Avenue Street.
Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church.

Griffin Road.
Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by
the Benediction of the Blessed
Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Glenn.
Low Mass at 6.7 and 9.30 a.m.
High Mass at 8 a.m.
5.30 p.m.: Benediction of the Blessed
Sacrament.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN SEPTEMBER.

The following Table shows the Stan-
dard Time at which Official Night ends
and begins during the month of Sept.,
1917:

Date.	Ends.	Begin.
21st.	6.1	6.34
22nd.	6.1	6.32
23rd.	6.1	6.31
24th.	6.1	6.30
25th.	6.2	6.29
26th.	6.2	6.27
27th.	6.2	6.25
28th.	6.2	6.24

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COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote

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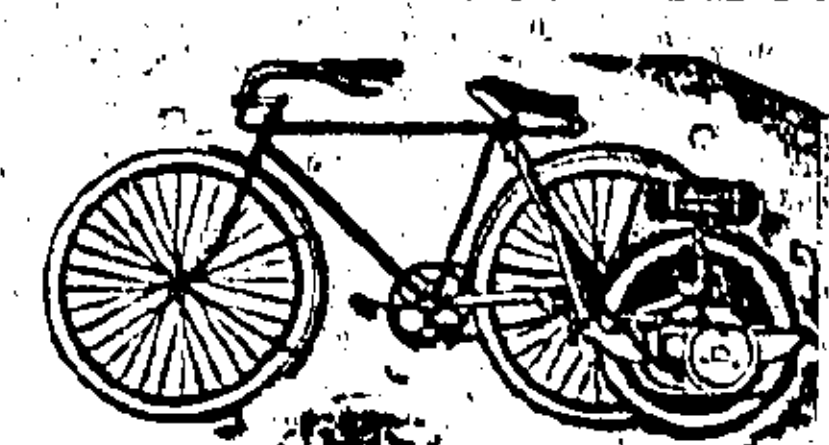
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minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
water Spring Tides.

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bour), Prices and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on ap-
plication to the Agents.

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"SMITH"
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HONGKONG MARKET
PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin, - Mei Lung Pa ..	21
Prime Cut ..	21
Corned, - Ham Ngau Yuk ..	20
Steak, - Shiu ..	20
Roast, - Shiu ..	18
Braised, - Ngau Nam ..	18
Soup, - Tong Yuk ..	16
Steak, - Ngau Yuk Pa ..	20
Steak Sirloin, - Ngau Lau ..	20
Sausages, - No. 1 ..	26
Bullock's Brains, - Ngau No per set ..	9

Tongue, fresh, - Ngau Li each 45

Tongue, corned, - Ham Ngau Li

each 60 cents

Head, - Ngau Tau .. each 80

Heart, - Ngau Sam .. lb. 13

Hump, Salt, - Ngau Kin .. 18

Liver, - Ngau Keuk .. each 10

Kidneys, - Ngau Yiu .. 9

Tail, - Ngau Mei .. lb. 12

Liver, - Ngau Kou .. lb. 12

Tripe (unadressed), - Ngau To lb. 6

Calves Head and Feet, - Ngau set 80.00

Head and Feet, - set 80.00

Mutton Chop, - Young Pui Kwai lb. 20

Leg, - Young Pui .. lb. 20

Shoulder, - Young Shau .. 24

Saddle, - Young On Yuk .. 16

Pig's Chitlings, - Chu Chong .. 3

Brains, - Chu No .. per set 3

Feet, - Chu Keuk .. lb. 14

Pig, - Chu Chap .. 20

Head, - Chu Tau .. lb. 18

Heart, - Chu Sam .. each 10

Kidneys, - Chu Yiu .. each 10

Liver, - Chu Kip .. lb. 20

Pork Chop, - Chu Pui Kwai .. 24

Leg, - Chu Pui .. 28

Loin, - Chu Hau Tun .. 28

Fat of Lard, - Chu Yau .. 21

Sheep's Head and Feet, - Young

Tau (Kuk) .. set 60

Heart, - Young Sam .. each 8

Kidneys, - Young Yiu .. each 12

Liver, - Young Kin .. lb. 25

Sucking Pig, in order, - Chu Tai .. 20

Suet, Beef, - Shang Ngau Yau .. 20

Mutton, - Shang Young Tod .. 20

Veal, - Ngau Tai Yuk .. 20

Sausages, - Ngau Tai Cheung

No. 1 .. lb. 20

Lard, - Chu Yau .. lb. 21

Fish.

Barbel, - Ka Yu .. lb. 26

Bream, - Pin Yu .. lb. 16

Canton Fresh Water Fish .. 18

Hot Sea Yu .. 18

Carp, - Li Yu .. 22

Catfish, - Chik Yu .. 14

Codfish, - Man Yu .. 14

Croaker, - Hai .. 18

Cuttle Fish, - Muk Yu .. 16

Dab, - Shu Wang Yu .. 32

Dace, - Wong Mei Lap .. 10

Dog Fish, - Tit To Sha .. 10

Eel, Conger, - Hoi Man .. 14

Fresh water, - Tam Shai Yu .. 18

Yellow, - Wong Sin .. 34

Frogs, - Tin Kai .. 36

Grouper, - Shek Pan .. 44

Gudgeon, - Pak Kap Yu .. 17

Herring, - To Pak .. 22

Halibut, - Cheung Kwai Kap .. 22

Labrus, - Wong Fa Yu .. 20

Loach, - Wu Yu .. 26

Lobsters, - Lung Ha .. 20

Mackerel, - Chi Yu .. 22

Monk Fish, - Mong Yu .. 34

Mullet, - Tai Yu .. 16

Oysters, - Shang Ho .. 18

Parrot Fish, - Kai Kung Yu .. 14

Perch, - Tau Lo .. 18

Pike, - Pa Pau Fong .. 18

Plaice, - Pan Yu .. 18

Pomfret, Black, - Hak Cheung .. 28

Pomfret, White, - Pak Cheung .. 32

Prawns, - Ming Ha .. 34

Ray, - Pui Pa Sha .. 10

Rock Fish, - Shek Kau Kung .. 15

Salmon, - Chun Yu .. 14

Shark, - Sha Yu .. 8

Shrimp, - Ho .. 25

Sole, - Tai Shi Yu .. 28

Sole, - Tai Shi Yu .. 28

Tench, - Wan Yu .. 18

Turbot, - To Hau Yu .. 18

Turtles, small, fresh water .. 80

Poultry.

Chicken, - Kai Tai .. lb. 30

Capon, Small, - Sin Kai .. 30

Capon, Large, - Sin Kai .. 36

Duck, - AP .. 24

Geese, - Pan Kai .. 18

Goose, - Kai Tai (cooking) per doz. 17

Goose, - Kai Tai (fresh) per doz. 24

Goose, - Kai Tai .. lb. 36

Goose, - Kai Tai .. lb. 36

Goose, - Kai Tai .. lb. 36

Goose, - Kai Tai .. lb. 36

Pigeons, Canton, - Pak Kap .. each 30

Hohow, - Hoi Hau Pak Kap .. each 24

Turkeys, Cock, - Fo Kai Kung lb. 80

Turkeys, Hen, - Fo Kai Na .. 50

Snipe, - Sha Tsui .. each 22

Pheasant, - Shan Kai .. 22

Quail, - On Chun .. 22

Partridges, - Che Ku .. 22

Fruits.

Almonds, - Hang Yan .. lb. 35

Apples, (California), - Kim Shan .. 18

Bananas, (bride's), - Miao, - Sai .. 11

Carambola, - Young To .. 11

Cocoanuts, - Ye Tao .. each 10

Lemons, China, - Ling Mun .. lb. 8

Lemons, America, - Kam Shan .. 7

Lichees, Dried, (small stone), - Lai Chi Koon .. lb. 28

Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet), - Shun-sheng Tim Cheung .. 10

Oranges, (Canton), - Shun-sheng Tim Cheung .. 10

Pears, (Canton), Cooking, - Shu Li .. 10

Pennuts, - Fa Shang .. 10

Persimmons, Large, - Hung Tai .. 12

Plum, - Tai Chiu .. 12

Pumelo, Siam, - Tim Lo Yau .. each 11

Walnut, - Hop To .. lb. 14

Grapes, - Po Tai Taz .. 28

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes, - Ah Chi Cheuk .. each 10

Beans, sprout, - Nga Tao .. lb. 4

Long, - Tau Kok .. 9

Beet Root, - Hong Tai Tau .. 8

Bitter Squash, - Fu Kwa .. 7

Brinjals, Green, - Chung Yau Kwa .. 5

Peas, - Hong Ke .. 5

Cabbages, Chinese, (common), - Kai Tai .. 8

Shanghai, - Ye Tao .. 16

Cane Shoots, bunch, - Kau Shan .. 10

Cauliflower (Large), - Ye Tao Fa each .. 10

(Medium) .. 10

(Small) .. 10

Carrots, - Kam Shan .. lb. 8

Celery, Chinese, - Jong Kan Tai .. 9

Chillies, Dried, - Koh Lat Chiu .. 28

Red, - Hong Fa Chiu .. 12

Green, - Ching Lai Chiu .. 6

Curry St. f. English, - Ka Li Chu Liu .. lb. 10

Cucumbers, - Ching Kwa .. each 2

Garlic, - Sun Tau .. lb. 8

Ginger, young, - Sun Tse Keung .. 10

Ginger, old, - Lo Keung .. 10

Horseradish, Shanghai, - Lak Kan .. 45

Indian Corn, - Shuk Mai .. each 06

Lettuce, - Young Shing Tai .. each 1

Water Chestnuts, - Ma Tai .. lb. 6

Mandarin, - Kwai .. 8

Lam Ma Tai .. 8

Mushrooms, Fresh, - Shang Tao Ku lb. 26

Okra, - Shu Tai .. lb. 10

Onions, Bombay, - Young Chung Tau lb. 8

Onions, Green, - Shing Chung lb. 5

Onions, Shanghai, - Shing-hoi .. 6

Parley, - Kun Tai .. 12.20

Potato, Sweet, - Fan Shu .. 3

Japanese, - Yat Fong Shu Tai lb. 3

American, - Fa Kai Shu Tai lb. 3

Pumpkin, - Tong Kwa .. lb. 3

Radish, - Hong Lo Pak Tai .. 6

Rhubarb (Fresh), - Tai Wong .. 7

Shallots, - Kong Chong Tai .. 7

Spinach, - Yin Tai .. 4